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IN THE CLAIMS:

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6. (Original) A receiver comprising:

a time-domain to frequency-domain converter responsive to a signal received by an antenna in frames k and $k+1$, for developing signals \mathbf{Y}^k in frame k and signals \mathbf{Y}^{k+1} in frame $k+1$;

a linear combiner for creating a first linear combination signal, $\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}^k$, from signals related to \mathbf{Y}^k and \mathbf{Y}^{k+1} , and a second linear combination signal, $\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}^{k+1}$, from signals related to \mathbf{Y}^k and \mathbf{Y}^{k+1} , where said first linear combination is different from said second linear combination;

an equalizer that pre-multiplies signal $\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}^k$ by a diagonal matrix \mathbf{W} to form signal $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^k$, and pre-multiplies signal $\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}^{k+1}$ by said diagonal matrix \mathbf{W} to form signal $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^{k+1}$;

a frequency-domain to time-domain converter for converting signals $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^k$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^{k+1}$ to time-domain signals; and

a slicer responsive to said time domain signals.

7. (Original) The receiver of claim 6 where said time-domain to frequency-domain converter implements a Fast Fourier Transform algorithm.

8. (Original) The receiver of claim 6 where said frequency-domain to time-domain converter implements an inverse Fast Fourier Transform algorithm.

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9. (Original) The receiver of claim 6 where said linear combiner, in creating signal \tilde{Y}^k from component signals related to Y^k and Y^{k+1} , multiplies at least one of said component signals by a diagonal matrix.

10. (Original) The receiver of claim 6 where said linear combiner, in creating signal \tilde{Y}^k from component signals related to Y^k and Y^{k+1} , multiplies each of said component signals by a different diagonal matrix.

11. (Original) The receiver of claim 6 where said linear combiner, in creating signal \tilde{Y}^k from component signals related to Y^k and Y^{k+1} , employs diagonal matrices Λ_1 and Λ_2 where diagonal matrix Λ_1 is related to characteristics of transmission medium between a first antenna of a transmitter of signals received by said receiver, and Λ_2 is related to characteristics of transmission medium between a first antenna of a transmitter of signals received by said receiver.

12. (Original) The receiver of claim 11 where said linear combiner, in creating signal \tilde{Y}^{k+1} from component signals related to Y^k and Y^{k+1} , employs diagonal matrices that are related to said matrices Λ_1 and Λ_2 through operations taken from a set that includes negations and complex conjugations.

13. (Original) The receiver of claim 6 where said linear combiner creates signal $\tilde{Y}^k = \Lambda_1 Y^k + \Lambda_2 \bar{Y}^{k+1}$, and signal $\tilde{Y}^{k+1} = \Lambda_2 Y^k - \Lambda_1 \bar{Y}^{k+1}$, where \bar{Y}^{k+1} is a complex conjugate of Y^{k+1} .

14. (Original) The receiver of claim 13 where elements of said diagonal matrix W are related to matrices Λ_1 and Λ_2 .

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15. (Original) The receiver of claim 13 where said diagonal matrix \mathbf{W} has elements

$$\mathbf{W}(i,i) = \frac{1}{\tilde{\Lambda}(i,i) + \frac{1}{SNR}}, \text{ where } \tilde{\Lambda}(i,i) = \Lambda_1(i,i)\Lambda_1^*(i,i) + \Lambda_2(i,i)\Lambda_2^*(i,i), \text{ and } (\cdot)^*$$

represents a complex conjugate operation, and SNR is a computed value.

16. (Original) A receiver comprising:

a time-domain to frequency-domain converter responsive to a signal received by an antenna in frames $k, k+1, \dots k+m$, where m is a selected integer greater than 0, for developing signals $\mathbf{Y}^k, \mathbf{Y}^{k+1}, \dots \mathbf{Y}^{k+m}$, in frames $k, k+1, \dots k+m$, respectively;

a linear combiner for creating signals $\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}^k, \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}^{k+1}, \dots \tilde{\mathbf{Y}}^{k+m}$ from linear combinations of signals related to $\mathbf{Y}^k, \mathbf{Y}^{k+1}, \dots \mathbf{Y}^{k+m}$;

an equalizer that pre-multiplies each signal $\tilde{\mathbf{Y}}^j, j=k, k+1, \dots k+m$ by a diagonal matrix \mathbf{W} to form signals $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^j, j=k, k+1, \dots k+m$;

a frequency-domain to time-domain converter for converting signals $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}^j$ to time-domain signals; and

a slicer responsive to said time domain signals.

17. (Original) The receiver of claim 17 where said signals related to signals $\mathbf{Y}^k, \mathbf{Y}^{k+1}, \dots \mathbf{Y}^{k+m}$ are related to said signals $\mathbf{Y}^k, \mathbf{Y}^{k+1}, \dots \mathbf{Y}^{k+m}$ through operations from a set that includes negations and complex conjugations.

18. (Original) A receiver comprising:

p antennas, where p is an integer greater than 1;

a time-domain to frequency-domain converter responsive to a signal received by each of said antennas in frames $k, k+1, \dots k+m$, where m is a selected integer greater than 0, for developing signals $\mathbf{Y}_j^k, \mathbf{Y}_j^{k+1}, \dots \mathbf{Y}_j^{k+m}$, in frames $k, k+1, \dots k+m$, respectively, where subscript j identifies a j^{th} antennas of said p antennas;

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a linear combiner for creating groups of signals $\tilde{Y}_n^k, \tilde{Y}_n^{k+1}, \dots \tilde{Y}_n^{k+m}$ for each value of subscript $j=1, 2, \dots p$, from linear combinations of signals related to said signals $\tilde{Y}_n^k, \tilde{Y}_n^{k+1}, \dots \tilde{Y}_n^{k+m}$, when n is an index designating a transmitting unit that supplies signals to said p antennas;

an equalizer that pre-multiplies each signal $\tilde{Y}_n^q, q=k, k+1, \dots k+m$ by a diagonal matrix \mathbf{W} to form signals $\tilde{Z}_n^q, q=k, k+1, \dots k+m$;

a frequency-domain to time-domain converter for converting signals \tilde{Z}_n^q to time-domain signals; and

a slicer responsive to said time domain signals.

19. (Original) The receiver of claim 18 where $p=2$, and where said linear combiner obtains signals \tilde{Y}_n^k and \tilde{Y}_n^{k+1} by computing

$$\begin{bmatrix} \hat{Y}_1^k \\ \hat{Y}_2^k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I} & -\Lambda_{2-1}\Lambda_{1-2}^{-1} \\ -\Lambda_{2-2}\Lambda_{1-1}^{-1} & \mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_1^k \\ Y_2^k \end{bmatrix}$$

where \hat{Y}_1^k represents signal received at said receiver, in frame k , from transmitting unit 1, and \hat{Y}_2^k represents signal received at said receiver, in frame k , from transmitting unit 1, Λ_{1-1} is a diagonal matrix representing transmission medium between transmitting unit 1 and a first one of said two antennas, Λ_{2-1} is a diagonal matrix representing transmission medium between transmitting unit 2 and said first one of said two antennas Λ_{1-2}^{-1} is a diagonal matrix representing transmission medium between said transmitting unit 1 and a second one of said two antennas Λ_{2-2} is a diagonal matrix representing transmission medium between said transmitting unit 1 and said second one of said two antennas.

20. (Original) A method carried out in a receiver for decoding received frame signals of a unit that transmits over p antennas, comprising the steps of:

converting each received frame signal to frequency domain;
in groups of p consecutive converted frame signals, combining said converted frame signals to form p intermediate signals;

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multiplying said intermediate signals by values related to transfer characteristics between said p antennas and said receiver, to obtain thereby equalized signals; converting said equalized signals to time domain, to obtain time domain estimate signals; and carrying out a decision regarding information symbols transmitted by said unit, based on said estimate signals.

21. (Original) The method of claim 20 where said combining is linear combining.

22. (Original) The method of claim 20 where said transfer characteristics employed in said step of multiplying are frequency domain characteristics of transmission channel between said p antennas and said receiver.